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MYLES STANDISH

NOTES, COMMENTS AND GENEALOGY.

By HARRY HUMPHREY READ—1902

Edited Annotated and Published

By THOMAS CARPENTER READ—1961

CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA

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MYLES STANDISH

CAPTAIN MYLES STANDISH MONUMENT AT DUXBURY

This Monument, located on Captain's Hill, (across the Bay from Plymouth, Mass.) is about 200 feet in height. This Shaft was unveiled, June, second, 1900 by the descendants of this illustrious man and the Society of Mayflower Descendants. This Pilgrimage to this Shrine was from all parts of America and included many men and women, noted in the Art and Literature of the World. The writer was present with his cousin Myles Standish, M.D., who was on the faculty of Harvard University at the time.

MYLES STANDISH

One of the Puritan fathers of Lancashire birth and a Cadet of a family of knightly rank in the country, served in the Netherlands as a soldier, and came to America in the "Mayflower" in 1620 and was helpful to the colony in its relations both with the Indians and the Mother Country.*

Myles Standish was a professional soldier who had served in Holland as an officer in the English Army. (Nathaniel Morton, born in Leyden 1613, was in a position to obtain first hand information concerning Myles Standish.) In his "New England Memorial" he says of Standish, "He was a gentleman, born in Lancashire and was heir apparent unto a great estate of lands and livings, surreptitiously detained from him." The Historian, Reverend William Hubbard, wrote before the close of the 17th Century that he "was allied to the noble house of Standish, in Lancashire, inheriting some of the virtues of that honorable family as well as the name. His family dated back to 1222, and in his will he mentioned a claim to lands to which he was entitled by descent in seven localities." (MD111, 153-156). His American estate was in Duxbury, and he assumed the arms and crest of the English Standishes of Duxbury in England. His statements in his Will indentify him as a member of the Ormskirk branch of the Standish family in Lancashire (BK 82) (Wilsons Chorley Church). That branch of the family held lands as described in the Will (SA 344). He is referred to as a "Gent" and obviously belonged to the English landed gentry.

Captain Myles Standish came with his wife Rose (B 408). He was born in Lancashire (B98 note) about 1584 (HX 17), and was in Military service in Holland during her war with Spain. During the 12 years truce he found the Pilgrims in Leyden, and the result was that he came in the "Mayflower" with his wife Rose, who died at Plymouth on January 29, 1621. He was the sixth signer of the Mayflower Compact. He married, second, at Plymouth between July 1623, and April 3, 1624, Barbara, who may have come on the "Anne" or "Little James" in 1623. He was a leader in the explorations resulting in the selection of Plymouth as a permanent home (MR 13-14, 43). He was one of the two who distinguished themselves in nursing the sick during the terrible first winter (B 108). In 1623 he went to the rescue of Weston's men (B 143-144) in 1625, he went to England to seek aid from the Council of New England on behalf of the Colony (B 209). In 1628, he took as prisoner the rascally Thomas Morton, who was sent back to England (B 242). He later received a grant of land in Duxbury which he occupied as early as 1630 (B 363). The statement has been made that he was a Roman Catholic probably because some branches of his family were of that religion. Hubbard in his "General History of New England," page 63, describes him as a person who at that time was not of their church. The following

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*Reference: The Standard Dictionary Of Facts, Page 490.

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entry in the Plymouth Colony records shows that he was a Protestant if not a full member of the Plymouth Church when the record was made: "Anno 1632 April 2—the names of those who promise to remove their families to live in the town in the winter time that they may the better repair to the worship of God—John Alden, Captain Standish, Jonathan Brewster, Thomas Prence." The list of his books (MD 111 155) shows that he had a number of Protestant books (NE 68-342). He was the Captain and military leader of the Plymouth Colony from 1621 and assistant from 1631 to 1650. For six years he was treasurer of the Colony. In 1649, he was made Commander-in-Chief for all the Colony. He died at Duxbury, October 3, 1656 (MD 111 153). (Plymouth County Wills and Invent. Vol 11, part 1, pgs. 37-40). His widow died after October 16, 1659 (MD 11 119). His will described lands of which he had been deprived (MD 111-153). He has had many distinguished descendants (M1) (SW) including Burnham Standish Colburn and Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker.*

SOMETHING ABOUT
THE STANDISHES OF STANDISH HALL

Myles Standish, Lancashire, England, the great grandson of the second or younger brother of Standish of Standish Hall, Lancashire, England. The given names of some of the Standishes of Standish Hall were Alexander, John, Harry and Charles.

The house was originally Roman Catholic as were the ruling classes of England at that time. Henry Standish, born about 1480, died 1535, is believed to be the great uncle to Myles Standish. He was Bishop of St. Asapa. He settled in Dugdales Visitation, Lancashire. When a young man he became a Francisan Friar at Oxford. He was appoined Warden of the Franciscan House., Greyfriars, London and provincial of the Order. When Henry VIII came to the throne with his young Spanish Princess, Catherine in 1509, Friar Standish secured Royal favor to preach at Court, Feb. 1511, and in the spring of every year from 1516 to 1520, receiving 20/- each time. He was Chief of the King's spiritual council and in 1515 was engaged in a remarkable controversy as to the liberty of the clergy to punish by lay tribunals, Richard Kedermyster. (Q. V.) Abbot of Winchcomb, was the Champion for the Clergy, while Standish took the other side. The convocation was displeased and summoned Standish before it. Standish sought the protection of the King, who heard the matter out at a meeting of judges held at Blackfriars, London, while Parliment addressed the King to support Standish against the malice of his prosecutors. (Hallam Court Hist. 158-59). The Royal protection was not asked in vain, and he accordingly escaped punishment. In

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*Reference: The Truth About The Pilgrims, Frances R. Stoddard with references. P 87 and P 151.

other regards he was a zealous upholder of the church, and prosecutor of heretics. He opposed both Colet and Erasmus. Erasmus tried to ignore Standish and his translation of tlfe New Testament; but Sir Thomas Moore and Richard Pace upheld him.

On one occasion Standish fell on his knees before the King and implored him not to desert the faith of his predecessors adding that the Church was in the greatest danger since Erasmus had published his new Heretical Books. The King nominated him Bishop of St. Asaph by Papal bull dated May 28th, 1518, and was consecrated by Arch Bishop Warham at Oxford Kent on July 11, 1518. He was appointed by the King to receive with others Charles V on his expected visit to Canterbury, and in the same year was assessed £200 towards the King's expenses in France. In February 1523-24 he was sent with Sir John Baker on an Embassy to Hamburg, with a view to the restoration of the King of Denmark. (S trype Ecd., Mem i 90). He was one of Woolsey's examiners of Heretics in 1525 recevied the recantation of Richard Foster in December 1527, and was on the Bench of Jurors who tried Billney and Arthur in 1527, and John Tenkesberry, December 20, 1531. On the return of Woolsey from Rome in Dec. 1527, Standish was among the Bishops who attended at St. Paul's to welcome the Cardinal.

At the beginning of the proceedings for Henry VIII's divorce from Catherine, Standish bore an important part as one of the Queen's counsellors. The pretended divorce of Queen Catherine, (Camden, Sec. p. 177), and when the proctors appeared before the Papal legate on the 29th, of June 1529, he spoke against the divorce, after Bishop Fisherxxx. He assisted at the coronation of Anne Boleyn. On Washam's death in August 1532, he was deputized by the Prior with the consent of Christs Church Canterbury to preside in convocation, and he was one of the three Bishops who on March 13th, 1533, consecrated Crammer as Metropolitan of the Church of England, in succession to Wareham.

In 1533, John Salesbury (d 1573) (9 V), reported to Cromwell that he had great difficulty in serving an indictment of praemunire on Standish and his Vicar General, who both defied him, however, he yielded and was tortured. He formally renounced the papal jurisdiction the renunciation being dated at Wrexham. He died July 9, 1535, at about an average age. He was buried in the Minories afterwards Christ Church, London, where a monument was erected over his remains, which perished in the great fire. By his will he left legacies to the Cathedral of St. Asaph, and to the Francsicans at Oxford. He was author of Sermons Preached to the People, Treaties against Erasmus, his translation of the New Testament.

References: Letters & Papers, Foreign & Domestic (Henry VIII) Vol. ii ix, Woods atherial oton (Bliss), Knights life of Erasmus 1726, and many other references, extended Genealogy given in Sidney Lees Dict. Nat. Biography P. 472 V. III.

About this time England was in favor of continual excitment upon things spiritual advanced through the creeds and the church.

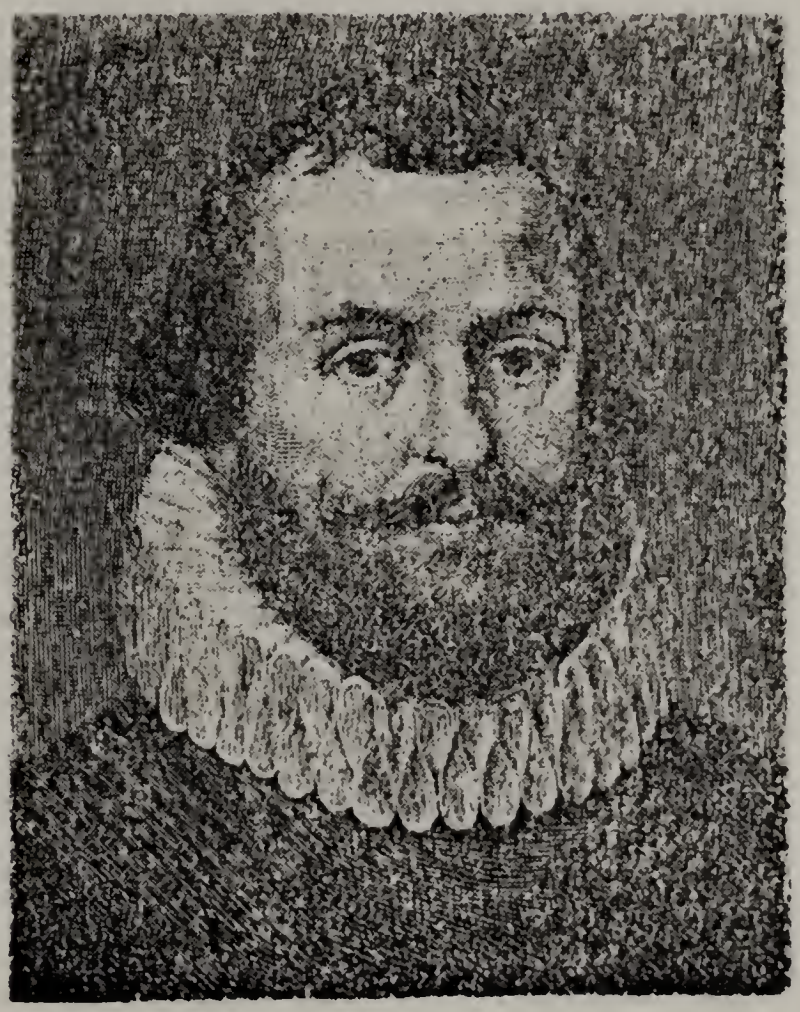
John Standish born about 1507, (nephew of Bishop Henry Standish) embraced the religion of the Church of England. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, whence, he was moved as a probationary fellow Corpus Christi. He graduated B.A., July 11, 1531, B. D., 1540, and after long teaching in London and preaching at St. Paul's was made D.D. Aug. 2, 1541, he was of Whittington Colleges, when he took his Doctor's degree. In 1543, he became rector of St. Andrew, Undershaft; in 1544, Vicar of Northall, Middlesex, and in March 1550, Rector of Wigan. Aug. 2, 1550, he became Canon of Worchester, and in January 1552-3, he was for a few days Archdeacon of Colchester (le Neve ii 342). He was Chaplin to Edward VII, King, and he was Vicar of Medbourne, Leicestershire. In 1544, after Queen Mary's accession, he was deprived of his Rectory at Wagan because he was married. In 1555, he became Rector of Rodmarton, Gloucestershire. On Oct. 21, 1558, when Queen Elizabeth came to the throne, he lost his archdeaconry, his prebend and the living of paglishham, Essex, which he had received in 1554, but subsequently he was restored his prebend, and died in possession before March 31st, 1570.

Among his writings may be found a little treatise against the Protestation of Robert Barnes, Lon. 1540, Treatise of the Union of the Church, London, 1556, etc. etc. (References see Woods, Athenae, Otoned Bliss i 235, Fowlers, Hist. Corpus Christi College, etc. etc.

The disturbing elements of the Roman Catholic Church in England scattered the papists in various parts of Europe; yet many of the Catholics remained and embraced the Church of England. The House of Standish of Standish had possessions in Crmistick Borsconge, Wightington, Mandsdey, Newbarrow, Graustin and in the Isle of Man. During the last of Elizabeth's reign, King Philip of Spain threatened to set up the Catholic religion and punish Protestant England. Elizabeth hearing that the Prince and Parma were making great preparations for war dispatched Admiral Drake to Cadiz who destroyed one hundred ships full of stores, which subdued the Spaniards for nearly a year, at the expiration of which the Spaniards again resumed hostilities and the Earl of Essex, Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Thomas Howard put to sea from Plymouth, with a fleet entered Cadiz obtaining a complete victory. Upon Sir Walter Raleigh's return to England, he married one of Elizabeth's Maids of Honor, thereby offending Elizabeth. He, however, got a patent from Elizabeth and sailed for America in 1584, remaining about six months, then returning to England. During his trip the Island of Roanoke was discovered, and the first white girl child born in America, took place there. She was named Virginia Dare, daughter of Charles and Elenor Dare, born 1587. After Elizabeth's death in 1603, and the ascension of James the first to the throne, Sir Walter Raleigh with several priests was tried for treason, in a plot to end the life of King James. He was convicted upon the confession

of Lord Cobham and found guilty (yet not probably guilty, as Cecie was his bitter enemy.) and removed to the Tower for Execution; the two priests were executed and Lord Cobham pardoned upon the scaffold. This was the beginning of the Gunpowder plot to kill the King, having as its leaders, Thomas Winter and many prominent Catholics, including Thomas Percy and John Wright, but in 1605, the plot fell through, owing to lack of courage of the participants, and several of the instigators caught and sent to the Tower guilty of execution.

Sir Walter Raleigh was liberated by King James in 1617, sailing for America the same year; but getting into difficulties for destroying St. Thomas, he was called back to England placed in the Tower again, and executed with the Earl of Essex in 1618, Oct. 28th, dying one of the bravest men of his age.



MYLES STANDISH

Captain Myles Standish of Plymouth, Mass., founder of the Standish family in America. His exploits illuminate the pages of our American History—Through his great courage the Plymouth Colony was no doubt settled upon a firm basis—Longfellow and many other poets as well as our greatest Historians have immortalized his memory. He has always been an outstanding character in the building of America and his descendants especially those bearing his name have held to that well founded tradition which is "Never besmirch a great name." Those named after him have been blessed with keen business abilities and have made a mark in the History of this Country.

MYLES STANDISH, Lancashire, England. He married Rose of the Isle of Man. She died at Plymouth, New England, January 29, 1621 (John Taylor's Bible). He was a soldier in 1604, with rank of Lieutenant, appointed from London by Queen Elizabeth, and was under Veres in the Dutch Army, in the Netherlands, and took an active part in their war against Spain, which resulted ultimately in the Dutch Independence.

He studied military tactics as a profession, and when in 1609 after the conclusion of the Truce, being in Holland, he joined the Puritan Colony settled in Layden, (Rev. John Robinson, 1576-1625), with the understanding he was to be the Military leader in their settlement in Virginia. He was not what could be termed a Puritan. He was a soldier, a man small of statue, strong of limb, with courage that knew no fear, and a loyalty to his friends beyond reproach. He helped nurse the sick in Plymouth during the first winter when his fellows were dying off in great numbers, his reputed pluck, good cheer and determination must have been of great help that first awful winter. Without doubt Myles Standish did a great deal towards the permanent settlement of New England, at least as much as that of any man. He sailed with his wife Rose, in the Speedwell which carried some of the Puritans from Delf Haven to Southampton from Layden on the 20th of July, 1620.

At Southampton the main body of the Puritans joined the ship "Mayflower" 140 tons burden*. They set sail for America, Aug. 5th, 1620, with the Speedwell which sprang a leak, and had to be abandoned, as did some of the passengers. They entered Cape Cod Harbor, Nov. 21, 1620, Captain Standish with sixteen of his men, while the shalop was being prepared, and during the several days exploration, he encountered hostile Indians, and fought his first fight on American shores (See pages 98 and 99 Bradford History). The second trip was in the Shalop with 30 men, and after one month's exploration, they returned to the "Mayflower" and sailed up into Plymouth and explored the bay with the Shalop and encountered hostile Indians, and settled New Plymouth, so named then. They built dugouts and leantos, wigwams and slab homes with thatched roofs, but before the Winter was half gone, more than half of the Pilgrims had perished, among them Rose Standish, his wife. Capt. Standish at one time during that Winter was the only well man in Plymouth. One year later, Sept. 1621, Capt. Standish and several of his men explored the eastern coast in their Shalops, cruising some fifty miles. During the second exploration they also had several encounters with the Indians. They incurred considerable risks, and on one occasion in December were nearly cut off by the Indians who took them by surprise. On the 19th, of December, the Colony selected for their settlement a site on which they conferred the name of New Plymouth. The force at his disposal was small, (In Nov. 1621, there were only 32 men in the settlement), and the scantiness of its numbers increased the responsibility of its command. Sandish showed himeslf equal to the require-

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*Reference: Record 152, London Public Record Office.

ments of his office. In Aug. with only 14 men he surprised by night an encampment of hostile Indians and rescued a friendly native named Squanto who served thereafter as intefpreter to the settlement. In the following month with 10 Englishmen and three native guides, he explored Mass. Bay, and established friendly relations with the powerful tribes inhabiting its coast. The arrival of the ship Fortune on November 11, increased his meagre force by 27 men. It was a timely reenforcement for serious troubles soon arose.

In 1622 an Independent settlement was founded-Wessagussett now Weymouth to the north of Plymouth by a band of adventurers, commanded by Thomas Weston (1575-1625). They were a shiftless set, and soon earned the hatred and contempt of the Indians, by their inability to provide for themselves, and by their malicious and profligate conduct towards the natives. The Mass. tribe formerly friendly, resolved to exterminate Weston and his companions and so as to remove the Chance of retribution, prepared to assail the Plymouth settlers afterwards. The neighborhood of Weymouth became the centre of a great Indian conspiracy involving most of the native people of New England. Learning how matters stood, Standish marched to Weston's settlement, taking with him only 8 men to avoid alarming the natives. On his arrival he was insulted by the hostile chiefs, Pecksuot and Witawamant; concealing his resentment, he invited them to a conference, lured them into a room closed the door and he and his men killed them all but one who was later hanged. An engagement followed in which the Indians were defeated, and the settlers at Wess, Weymouth, were enabled to retire in safety. This prompt action broke up the hostile league, and greatly enhanced the reputation of the English Colony.

In the early year of the settlement the Colonists found themselves much prejudiced by disputes with the merchant adveniurers at London, who had furnished money for the enterprise. In consequence in the summer of 1625 Standish journeyed to London to seek the intervention of the Council of New England by vote of the Puritans. His mission, however, bore no fruit, owing to the paralysis of public business by the plague, and he returned to Plymouth the following April. The merchant adventurers finally in November 1626 surrendered their claims, in consideration of the payment of 1,800 in nine annual installments. Eight leading planters of whom Standish was one, with four London friends undertook to meet the first six payments, in return for a monopoly of the foreign trade.

The colonists were troubled by Independent adventurers, attracted by their succsess, who intercepted their trade, and prejudiced them with the Indians. In 1628 Standish arrested one of these named Thomas Morton (D 1646 y V) who had established himself at Merry Mount now Quincey, near Boston, where he sold guns and ammunitions to the Indians and instructed them in their use contrary to the provision of the Royal Charter. Standish it is said wished to have him shot, but was overruled by the Governor, Wm. Bradford, who sent Morton to England for Trial (Ct. Mortley Merry Mount a Romance).

Besides their troubles with their own countrymen, and the Indians the Colonists were harrassed by the French who were jealous of their growing trade. In 1635, a fort which Standish friends had established on the Penobscott for trading purposes was seized by the Signeur d' Aulnay de Charnise, a Canadian landed proprietor, and Standish was dispatched to dispossess him. In this he failed, owing chiefly to the misconduct of the Captain of the vessel conveying him and his men, who fired away all his amunition at long range. This was the last enterprise of importance undertaken by Standish. The fortunes of the Colony grew more peaceful, and he passed the remainder of his days on his estate at Duxbury, on the north side of Plymouth Bay, whither he removed in 1632. In 1643, he commanded the force sent against the Narragansett and in 1653, he headed that force raised to assail the Dutch, but in neither case was there actual conflict. In addition to his Military Office, Standish frequently filled the Post of Assistant Governor, and from 1644 to 49, he was Treasurer to the Colony. He died at Duxbury on October 3, 1656. He was married twice. His first wife Rose died on Jan. 29th, 1620-1. By his second wife Barbara who came out in 1623, and who by tradition was a younger sister of Rose, he had four sons; Alexander, Myles, Joshia, Charles and Lora. In religious matters Standish never belonged to the Pilgrim communion; but the extraordinary conjecture that he was a Roman Catholic is without warrant.

No authentic portrait of Standish exists, but the oldest in existence is shown at the beginning of this sketch. In person he was slendor, of small stature but strong and well knit. In character he was essentially a man of action, excitable and passionate. Prompt in coming to a determination, and unperturbed by sudden danger. Brought into constant contact with the most treacherous race in the world, he went among them alone or almost unguarded, and though frequent plots were formed to destroy him, the respect inspired by his magnanimity preserved him in every case. The importance of his battles must not be guaged by the number of combatants. The success of the settlers at New Plymouth decided which of the European races should be dominant in North America. Standish was the most vivid and interesting of the Pilgrim Fathers, and romance has always attached itself to his name.

The estate of Duxbury is still in the possesion of his descendants. The present house was built by his son Alexander. In 1872 the corner stone of the Standish Memorial was laid at Duxbury, principally subscribed to by Stephen G. Allen of Duxbury, Mr. Nathaniel Adams, Mr. L. Miles Standish and Mr. Francis Stevenson of Boston. It consists of granite shaft rising 110 feet surmounted by a granite figure of Captain Myles Standish.

Vol. L. 111 P. 474.

WILL OF MYLES STANDISH

1655.

The Last Will and Testament of Captaine Myles Standish Gent; exhibited before the Court held at Plymouth, the 4th of May 1657, on the oath of Captaine James Cudworth: and ordered to be recorded as followeth.

Given under my hand, this March the seventh 1655.

Witnesseth these presents that I, Myles Standish Senir, of Duxborrow, being in p'fect memory yet deceased in my body, and knowing the fraile estate of man in his best estate, I doe make this to be my last will and testament, in manner and form following.

1. My will is that out of my whole estate my funeral charges be taken out and my body to be layed as near as conveniently may be to my two dear daughters Lora Standish my daughter and Mary Standish my daughter-in-law.

2. My will is that out of the remaining p'te of my whole estate that all my just lawful debts, which I now owe or at the day of my death may owe be paid.

3. Out of what remains according to the order of this Gourment, my will is that my dear and loueing wife Barbara Standish, shall have the third p'te.

4. I have given to my son Josias Standish upon his marriage one young horse, five sheep and two heiffers, which I must upon that contract of marriage make forty pounds yet not knowing whether the estate will bear it at present; my will is that the residue remain in the whole stocke, and that every one of my four sons viz: Alexander Standish, Myles Standish, Josias Standish and Charles Standish may have forty pounds appeec; if not that they may have proportionable to ye the remaining pte, be it more or less.

5. My will is that my eldest son Alexander shall have a double share in land.

6. My will is that so long as they live single that the whole be in partnership betwixt them.

7. I do ordain and make my dearly beloved wife Barbara Standish, Alexander Standish, Myles Saundish and Josias Standish joint exequitors of this my last will and testament.

8. I do by this my will make and appoint my loving friends Mr. Timothy Hatherley and Captain James Cudworth Supervisors of this my last will and that they will be pleased to do the office of Christian love and to be helpful to my poor wife and children by their Christian counsel and advise, and if any difference should arise which I hope will not; my will is that my said supervisors shall determine the same and

that they see that my poor wife shall have as comfortable maintenance as my poor estate shall bear the whole time of her life which if you my loving friends please to do through neither they nor I shall be able to recompense I do not doubt that the Lord will.

By me, Myles Standish

Further my will is that Marcye Roberson whom I tenderly love for her Grandfather's sake shall have three pounds in something to go forward for her two years after my decease which my will is my oversers shall see performed.

Further my will is that my servant John Irish Junior, have forty shillings more than his Covenant which will appear upon the Town book always provided that he continue till the time he covenanted be expired in the service of my exequitors or any of them with their joint consent.

By me, Myles Standish

March 7th 1655.

9. I give unto my son and heir apparent Alexander Standish all my lands as heir apparent by lawful decent in Ormistick Borsconge Wrighington Maudsley Newburrow Crawston and in the Isle of Man and given to me as right heir by lawful decent but surreptously detained from me, my great grandfather being a 2nd or younger brother from the house of Standish of Standish.

By me, Myles Standish
March 7th, 1655.

Witness by me James Cudworth.

The integrity of Myles Standish was never questioned by the Pilgrim Fathers, as Treasurer of the Colony he was entrusted with their moneys, as their representative to plea for assistance he was sent to England to seek aid from the Council of New England (B 207). His statement in his will in which he gave unto his son and heir apparent Alexander Standish all his lands as heir apparent by lawful decent but surreptitiously detained from him indicates that he was the rightful heir to the Standish lands named.

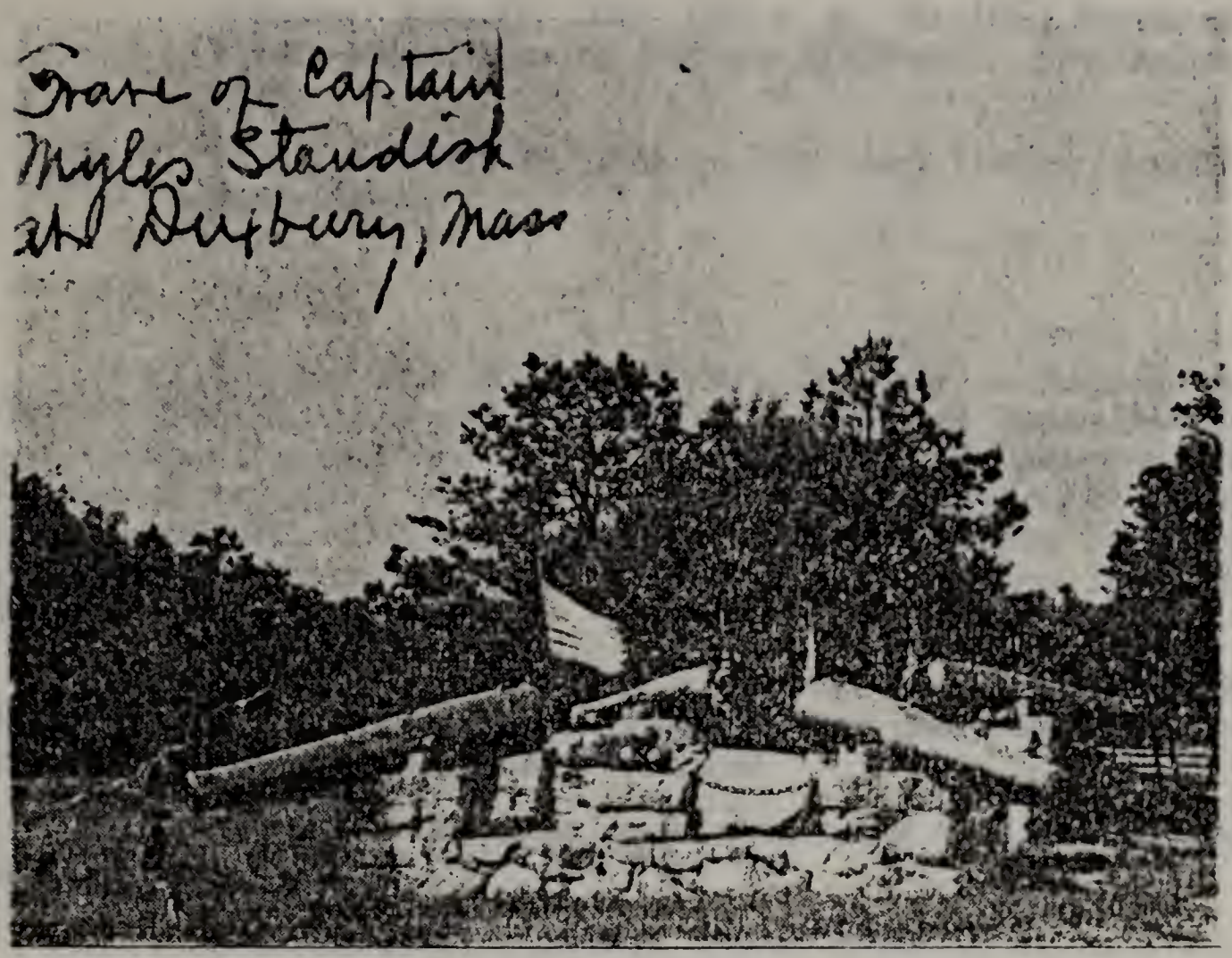
By a second wife, BARBARA, who probably came in the Ann, 1623, he had:

2. i. Alexander. d. 1702 m. first, Sarah Alden; second, Mrs. Desire (Doty) (Sherman) Holmes.

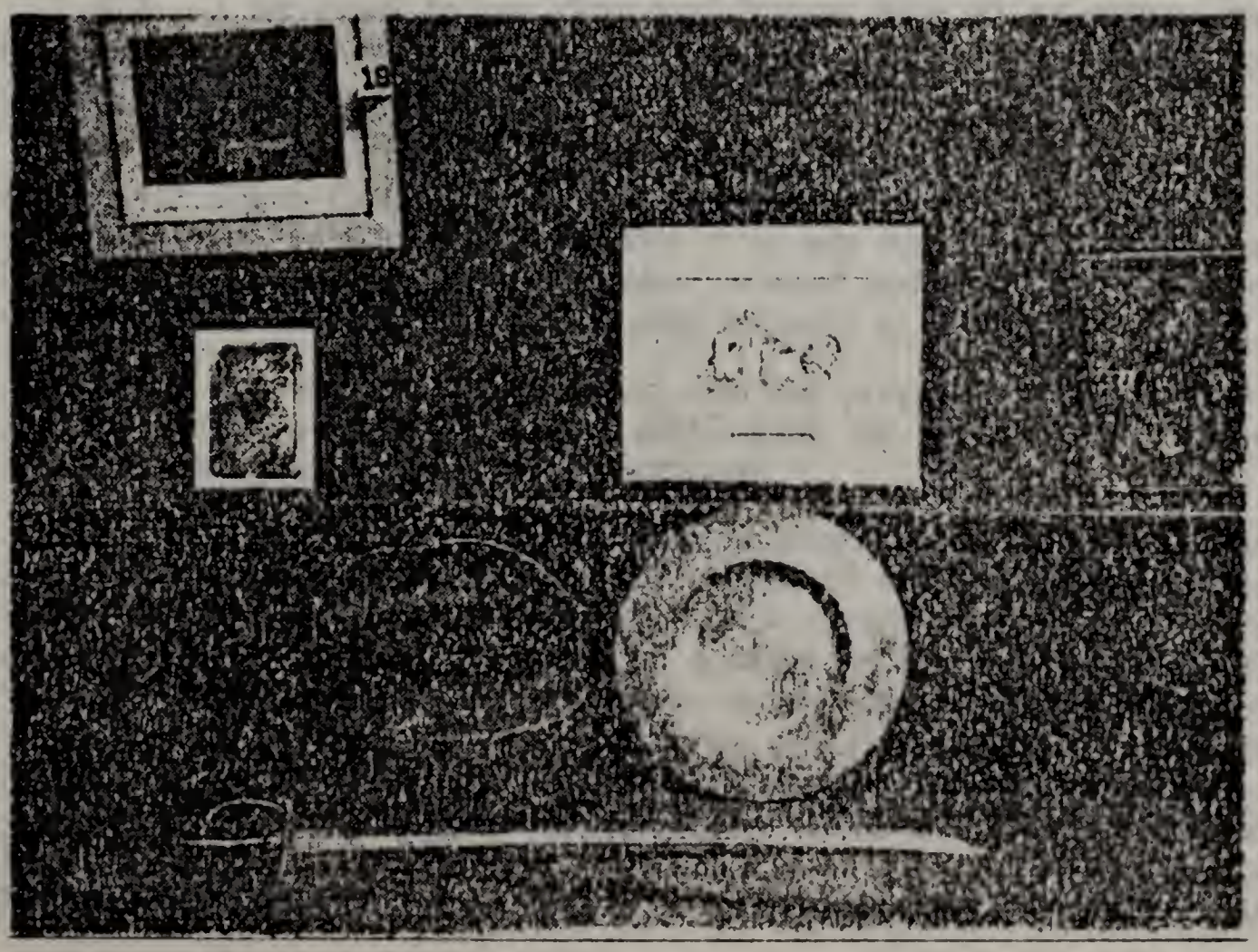
ii. Charles. Alive in 1627.

iii. John. Alive in 1627.

iv. Myles. Boston. d. April 5, 1663. m. Sarah, dau. of John



Myles Standish's Grave
At Duxbury Cemetery



Sword, Pot and Plate used by
Captain Myles Standish

Winslow, July 19, 1660. Ob. s. p. In 1665 Sarah m. Tobias Paine; later m. Richard Middlecott. She died in 1726.

3. v. Josiah. d. March 19, 1690. m. first, Mary Dingley; second, Sarah Allen.

vi. Lora.

vii. Charles.

ALEXANDER STANDISH (Myles), Duxbury, m. first, Sarah, dau. of John Alden; second, Desire, double widow of Israel Holmes and William Sherman and dau. of Edward Doty. Admitted to the freedom of the Colony 1648 third clerk of Duxbury 1695-1700. Died in Duxbury 1702. Desire died in 1723. Will of Alexander Standish, dated July 5, 1702; proved August 10, 1702, Book 1, Pages 362, 363, Plymouth Record as follows:—

February ye one and twentieth in ye year one thousand seven hundred c ½ two. Being in perfect memory and understanding I declare this to be my last will and testament.

Impr. I bequeath my body to ye dust c my soul to God that gave it.

It 2: That my dead body have decent burial.

It 3: My will is that my funeral charges be paid before my legacies.

It 4: I bequeath to my dear and loving wife all ye estate she brought with her that is remaining at my death and a third part of my movable estate.

It 5: I give to my wife out of my farm ye keeping of three cows and twelve sheep to be wintered and pastured whilest she remains a widow and also ye use of ye best room or of any rooms either above or below viz oven cellar leanto or leantos or shed during her widowhood and her wood sufficient for her burning brought to ye door.

It 6: My will is that my eldest son and proper heir Miles Standish provide corn sufficient for her of all sorts viz. Indians, rye, wheat c malt c liberty to sow a peck of flax seed.

It 7: I give to my eldest son Miles Standish my dwelling house in Duxboro viz barn, orchard or orchards c all my upland c meadow in Duxborough from a walnut stump with stones upon it at a place called sandy point and from thence to a stone set in ye ground against William Brewsters, and from thence to a stone set in ye ground that was formerly ye land of Ebenezer Barlett deceased, which is ye range betwixt us, and from that stone to a heap of stones at ye upper end of my pasture and upon a straight line to Morton's hole, and by my will give him ye privilege to make use of ye team with all ye instruments of husbandry viz cart wheels, chains plow tumbrill c also my will is that

my two sons *Thomas Standish* and c Ichabod Standish shall have five acres of good land, within same to plant c sow, when they are grown up to manage it for themselves c for their mother and to have ye use of all the instruments of husbandry viz cart wheels tumbrill chains Ce-c manure to mend their land withal as they see cause.

Also I give to my three children *Thomas,* Ichabod and Desire Standish each of them a bed and furniture.

Also I give to my son *Thomas Standish* my short carbine and I give to Ichabod Standish my musket.

I give to my son *Thomas* one cow and five sheep—to Ichabod one cow and five sheep—to Desire one Cow and five sheep my still c stilyards and hitchell. Also by this my will I give to my son Ebenezer Standish all ye land and ye heads of ye lots for his portion which he has sold to Mr. Robinson.

I also give and bequeath to my two sons *Thomas Standish* c Ichabod Standish all my land butting upon Winnatuxet River next to Mr. Tomsons land equally to be divided between them both for quantity c quality with ye meadow that was granted by ye court to my father at Satucket Pond which was four acres more or less or proportionable to such a tract of upland.

I give to my daughter Lorah ye wife of Abraham Samson five shillings.

I give to my daughter Lidia ye wife of Issac Samson five shillings.

I give to Mercy Samson ye wife of Caleb Samson five shillings.

I give to my daughter Elizabeth Delano ye wife of Samuel Delano five shillings.

I give my daughter Sarah Soule ye wife of Benjamin Soule five shillings.

Also my will is that my wife dispose of my wearing clothes according to her discretion to my two sons. *Thomas Standish* and Ichabod Standish.

I do give unto my son *Thomas* my small boared gun c I give to my son Ichabod my shirt buttons, furthermore, I give to my son Miles my canoe. Also my will is that if that wood upon ye land that I have reserved when Ebenezer my son sold ye land to Mr. Robinson be not sold till after my death my will is that ye money that it is sold for be divided between my sons *Thomas*, Icabod c Desire c my son Miles to have forty shillings out of it. Also my will is that whatsoever estate either in New England or in Old which I have committed into ye hands of Robert Orchard to recover in England by letters of Attorney from under my hand seal. And John Rogers of Boston in New England by a letter of Attorney from under my hand c seal be recovered after my decease my will is that my wife have her third part

c ye reminder to be divided equally between*Thomas Standish,* Ichabod Standish c Desire Standish. I do by nty will also constitute c appoint my son Miles Standish to be sole executor of this my last will c testament, and desire my brother David Alden to be ye overseer of it to give counsel c advice that may conduce to peace. Thus taking my leave of all near c dear relations my Christian friends in church covenant c all my loving neighbors—I bid you all farewell til we meet in Heaven to enjoy ye presence of Jesus Christ, saints and holy angels to ye enjoyment of pleasures forevermore.

Alexander Standish (Seal)

Signed and sealed in ye presence of these witnesses.

John Sprague

Samuel Bartlett

John Wadsworth

Upon ye 5th day of July An Dom. 1702, upon some further serious consideration I do add unto this my will on this and ye other side written these following particulars.

Item. I give to my two sons viz *Thomas Standish* c Icabod Standish a yoke of oxen between them for their own to make use of them when they are capable.

Item. I do give my whole crop of corn now upon ye ground of all sorts both English & Indian to my whole family for their use my son Miles Standish and his wife only excepted.

Item. I give to my two sons *Thomas Standish* c Ichabod Standish all my wearing clothes that my wife see them most suitable for.

Also, my will is that my books be divided among my three sons Miles Standish c *Thomas Standish* c Ichabod c my daughter Desire Standish.

My wife Sarah be had:

4. i. Miles. m. Experience Sherman or Holmes. D. September 15, 1739.
5. ii. Ebenezer. b. 1672 d. 1748. m. Hannah Sturtevant.

iii. Lorah. m. Abraham Sampson, of Duxbury.

iv. Lydia. m. Isaac Sampson, of Plympton.

v. Mercy. m. Caleb Sampson, of Duxbury.

vi. Sarah. m. Benjamin Soule, of Plympton.

vii. Elizabeth m. Samuel Delano, of Duxbury.

My wife Desire he had:

6. viii. *Thomas.* b. 1687. m. Mary Carver.
ix. Desire. b. 1689. m. Nathan Weston.

7. x. Ichabod. m. Phebe Ring, or Pring.
xi. David. Killed in Duxbury, 1689, by the fall of a tree.

Below is seen a picture of the Alexander Standish House at Duxbury with the Standish Monument in the distance on Captain's Hill.

Alexander Standish Home, Duxbury Mass. The Rock right Standish Monument in the distance.

THOMAS STANDISH, (Alexander, Myles), Pembroke. b. 1687. m. Mary, dau. of William Carver; settled in Marshfield; removed to Pembroke, where his name appears in 1718. At a town meeting held March 1, 1735, and again, March 7, 1753, was chosen tithing man. He had:

13. i. *David.* b. in Marshfield. m. 1745, Hannah Magoon.
ii. Amos. Probably born in Marshfield; lived in Pembroke. m., December 14, 1783, Esther Kingsbury, of Dedham, Mass.

14. iii. Thomas. b. in Pembroke, January 23, 1725, with the others following, recorded by David Lewis at Pembroke 1742. m., February 10, 1748, Martha Bisbee.
iv. Mary. b. January 21, 1733.

15. v. William. b. June 24, 1737. m. 1763, Abigail Stetson.
vi. Betty. b. September 6, 1739.

DAVID STANDISH (Thomas, Alexander, Myles), b. in Mansfield in 1725. m. Hannah Magoon, January 24, 1746, in Pembroke. The family Bible says he "dyed June th. 4th, Thursday, 4 o'clock in the 70 year of his adge 1795". She "dyed Tuesday eve 9 o'clock 75 years of her adge August ye 23 ano 1803". Either this David or his son David belonged to a company of militia under the command of Captain Thomas Turner, which marched April 20, 1775, in response to the alarm from Lexington, and again in the same company, as a part of Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, marched to Rhode Island agreeably to a resolve of the General Court of Massachusetts, on the twenty-fifth of September, 1777. He or his son David was a member of Captain William Weston's company raised to serve on the Gurnett for the harbor of Plymouth, July to October 1, 1776.

He had:

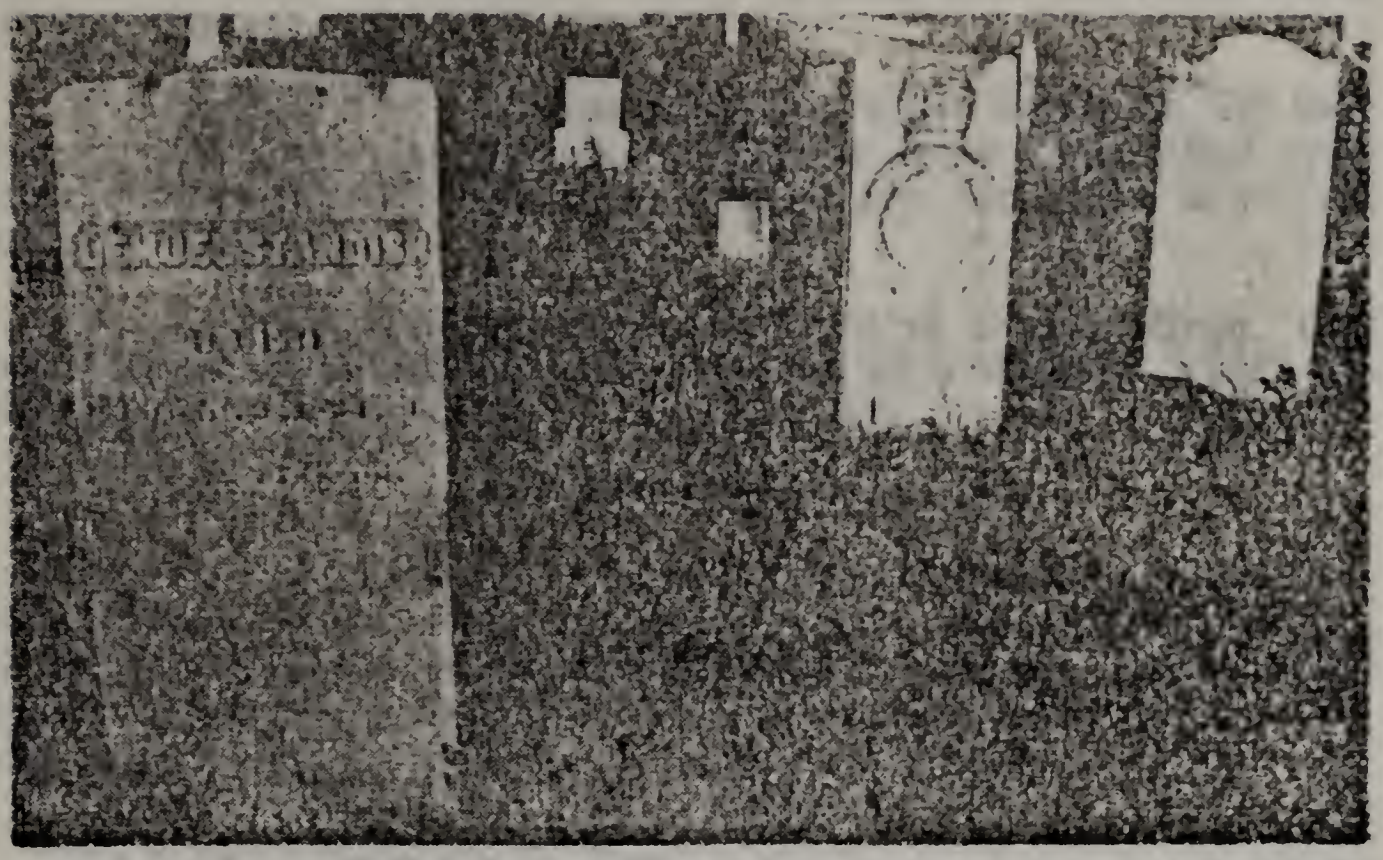
23. i. *Lemuel.* b. June 24, 1746. m. Rachel Jackson; and m. second, a Crawford. Removed to Bath, Maine, d. 1824.
ii. Olive. b. May 29, 1748. m. David P. Josselyn. They had. Ruth, who m. Captain Daniel Hall, son of Captain Joshua Hall, of Duxbury and Stockbridge. She "dyed September ye 10 ano 1803 Saturday at the sun setting in the 56 year of age".
iii. Hannah. b. December 1, 1750.
iv. Lucy. b. March 6, 1754.
v. Priscilla. b. April 24, 1756, m. a Josselyn.
24. vi. David. b. September 19, 1758; removed to Dighton, Mass.
vii. James (the second) b. October 24, 1763, m. Elizabeth McCarter. Removed to Warren, Maine.
ix. Lucy (the second) b. March 1, 1766.
x. Polley. b. May 16, 1771.

LEMUEL STANDISH, (David, Thomas, Alexander, Myles), b. 1746, in Pembroke, Mass; he afterwards removed to York and then to Bath, Maine. His name is found in the archives of Massachusetts on "An exact master roll of Capt. Nathan Mitchells Minute Company who marched from Bridgewater in consequence of the alarm of the 19th of April 1775", m. first, widow Rachael Jackson, b. 1746, sister of Squire Winter, minister, who preached to the congregation at West Bath, Maine. She d. June 27th, 1792, at Bath, Maine, age forty-six years. He m. second,—Crawford. He d. January 9, 1824 in Bath, Maine.

By wife Rachel he had:

i. Hannah. Boston, Mass. m. a Mr. Heman.
47. ii. *David* m. Jane Hogan. d. January 23, 1849.
iii. Rachel. b. November 9, 1782, m. William Hogan.
iv. Abigail. Portland, Maine, m. Mr. Deake.

48. v. Lemuel. Gardiner, Maine, b. December 1, 1785. m. Elizabeth Berry. Children by second wife died young.



Lemuel Standish's Grave

HAD FIRST COACH.
(From "Boston Herald")

LEMUEL STANDISH'S HARD JOURNEY TO BATH.

Slaves Helped Him Upon His 200 Mile Trip from Old York.
His Descendants Are Among Oldest Inhabitants.

Although it is a fact not generally known here, Bath, Me., is the home of a direct lineal descendant of Miles Standish, Gilbert Standish, on of the city's oldest inhabitants, who lives at the old homestead on Court Street which for nearly 150 years has been known as "the Standish place."

Lemuel Standish came to Bath from Old York, more than 150 years ago. He was a great-great grandson of Miles, and upon taking up his residence in Bath, became one of the Town's leading and influential citizens.

His trip to the city was one of hardship and toil, and at times was so severe a strain, that more than once did Mr. Standish regret his action and seriously consider turning back.

The records do not show how long it took him to make the 200-mile journey. He held the distinction, however, of bringing the first

carriage ever seen in that section of Maine. It was one of the old coaches of the fachionable type of the middle of the 18th, century, but was an extremely cumbersome vehicle to bring over the rough roads of those days.

Mr. Standish was accompanied by his whole family on the long journey, and brougt several slaves, and the latter were called upon many times to lift the burdensome carriage over bad places in the old corduroy roads.

Mr. Standish finally reached the shore of Stevens River, now known as the New Meadows, and there started a shipyard, which was maintained by the family up to the Civil War.

DAVID STANDISH (Lemuel, David, Thomas, Alexander) Bath, Maine, b. in 1775. m. Jane Hogan who was b. Oct. 1, 1773, dau. of Squire and Margarette Hogan. He was the owner of Beale's Island, Georgetown, Me. They were married at Georgetown, Me. She d. July 1, 1873; he d. January 23, 1849.

He lived in Front Street, Bath, in the house shown in the picture below. He was a shipbuilder, having first worked in his father's shipyard on the Stevens River; later owning his own shipyard on the Kennebeck, directly back of his house seen in this picture, and was the pioneer shipbuilder of the Kennebeck. Several of his sons were engaged in his shipyard at Bath, and at their grandfather's yard on the Stevens River, West Bath.

His fourth son, Lemuel Miles, moved to Boston, and became a noted contractor; built some of the most prominent buildings in Boston, from 1856 to 1875. He laid out Back Bay, built one of the first residences on Commonwealth Ave. He was a member of the Common Council of Boston from 1856 to 1859, Alderman of the city from 1860 to 1865, Chairman of the Waterboard of Boston, and Director of several leading Banks, including Freemans National Bank, the Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company and the Franklin Savings Bank. His nephew, Myles Standish, M. D., son of Francis, who has written the Standish Genealogy, is to-day, 1902, one of the prominent physicians of Boston. He has been an influential member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, Governor of the Society of Mayflower descendants, active in the militia of the Commonweath of Massachusetts, bearing the rank of Captain, and has done much towards the bettering of many of the Hospitals of New England.

They had:

i. *Margaret Helen*, b. Dec. 25, 1800, m. March 1825, Thomas Farnham, b. Georgetown, Maine, April 16, 1803, d. May 7, 1864.

88. ii David Winter, b. Aug. 6, 1804, d. April 2, 1876, m. Elizabeth Dingley.

89. iii. Lemuel Miles, b. Aug. 15; 1808, m. Olive Nutter, d. June 8, 1888.

90. v. James, b. Feb. 17, 1811, m. Sarah Grant, d. Jan. 1, 1887.

91. vi. Mary Jane, b. July 7, 1813, d. Dec. 19, 1815.

92. vii. Francis, b. Nov. 24, 1815, m. Caroline A. Rogers, January 27, 1847, d. November 17, 1875.

93. viii. Gilbert Trufant, b. Aug. 5, 1818, m. Nancy R. Turner.

For a complete genealogy of the Standish Family, see the Standish Genealogy by Myles Standish, M. D.

In the West Bath cemetery are the graves of the Standishes.

Gilbert Standish, eighth son of David, is living at Bath (1902), and has a large farm in that locality.

Home of Gilbert Trufant Standish
Bath, Maine

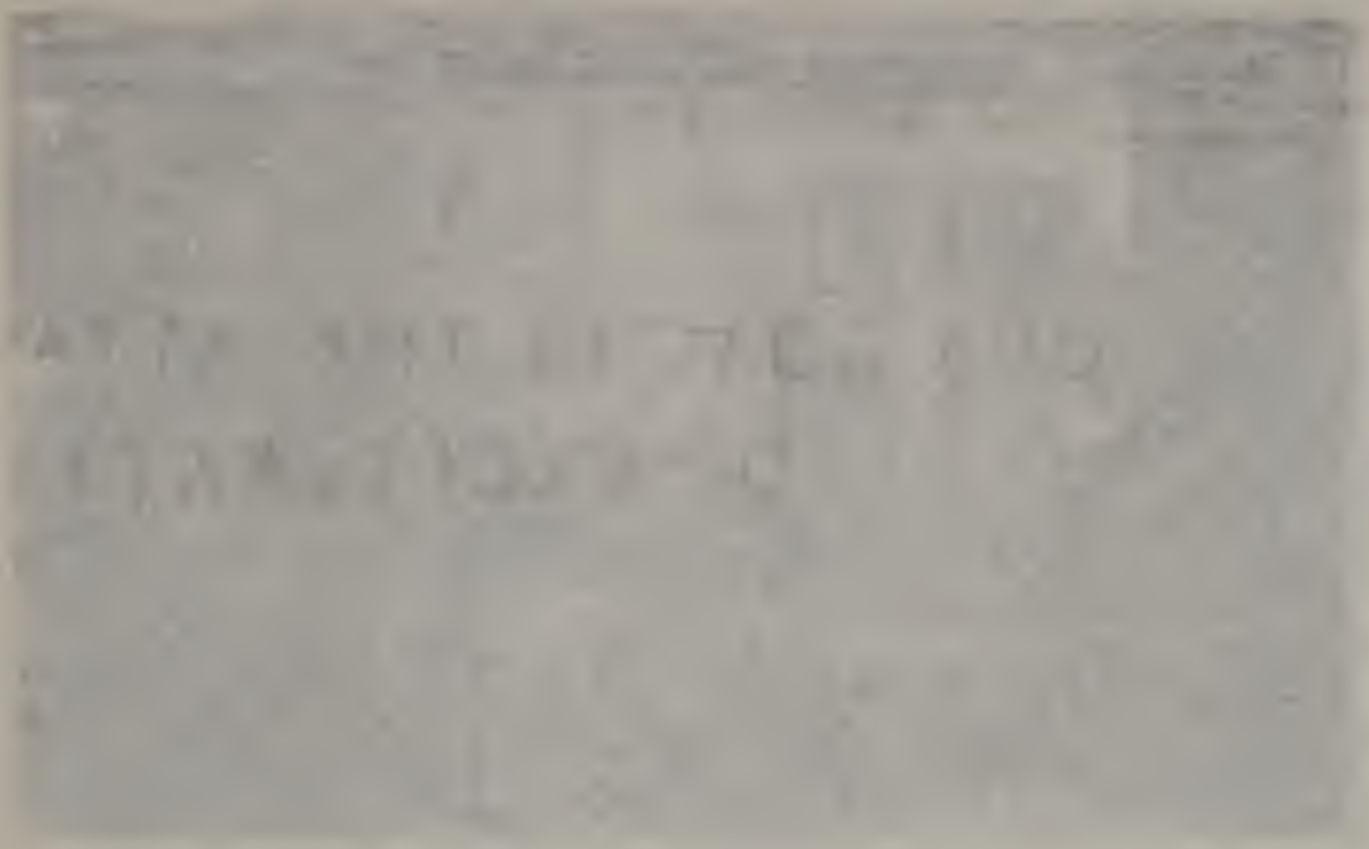
MARGARET HELLEN STANDISH (David, Lemuel, David, Thomas, Alexander, Myles) b. Bath, Me. Dec. 25, 1800, m. March 1825, Thomas Farnham, b. Georgetown, Maine, April 16, 1803, d. May 7, 1864, Bath, Me. he was the grandson of Capt. Joshua Farnham. He died at Woolwich, Maine.

Margaret Helen died October 12, 1852. They had:

i. Thomas, b. Feb. 2, 1827, who m. Elizabeth J. Weeks, March 1848.
ii. John S., b. Mar. 7, 1829, m. Sept. 30, 1852, Susan Hussey.
iii. Mary Jane, b. Mar. 9, 1831, m. Jan. 12, 1854, J. P. Hilton.
iv. *Helen Augusta* b. May 16, 1833, m. first, Nov. 12, 1854, George W. Harvey, m. second, Charles W. Reed.
v. Emily A., b. Aug. 20, 1835, m. Wm. B. Getchell, Feb. 5, 1859.
vi. James S., b. April 26, 1838, d. Feb. 28, 1866.
vii. Gilbert Orrin, b. Dec. 13, 1841, a Sargent in his brother-in-law, Capt. Geo. W. Harvey's Company; killed at the Battle of the Wilderness, May 6, 1864.

HELEN AUGUSTA FARNHAM (Margaret Helen, David, Lemuel, David, Thomas, Alexander, Myles) b. May 16, 1833, married George W. Harvey at Bath, Maine, May 12th, 1855. She was the daughter of Thomas Farnham and Margarette Standish Farnham. At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Army, and was in nearly all the principal battles from 1861 to 1864, including the first battle of Bulls Run. He was shot in the battle of the Wilderness and died May 6, 1864.

Home of Thomas and Margaret Helen (Standish) Farnham on the banks of the Kennebeck River, Bath Maine where their daughter Helen Augusta (Franham) Reed lived with her two daughters and her son Harry Humphrey Reed.



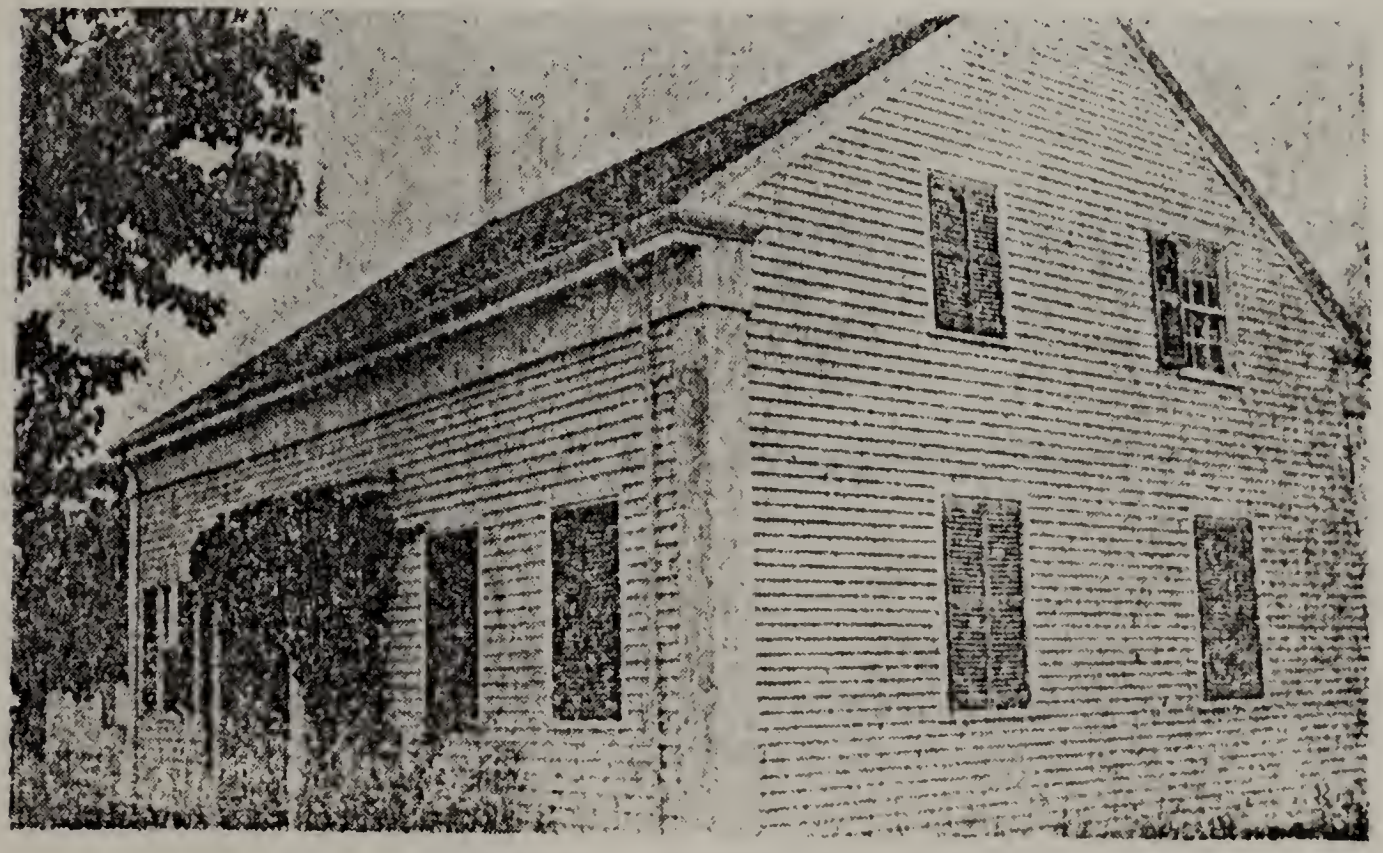
Captain Harvey and Sergeant Farnham were taken to Bath, Maine, where they were buried in the Maple Grove Cemetery.

Children of George W. Harvey and *Helen Augusta* all born at Bath, Maine were:

i. Fanny, b. Aug. 13, 1856, d. at Woburn, Mass., 1869.
ii. Myles Standish, b. Mar. 28, 1858, d. at Bath, Maine, 1859, 18 months old.
iii. Clara, b. Jan. 12, 1861, m. William Upton of Salem, Mass., he d. at Lynn, Mass. She m. for her second husband, William Torrey of Lynn, Mass. No children.

Helen Augusta Harvey married for her second husband, Charles W. Reed of Newsharon and Bath, Maine, at Lowell, Mass., Dec. 26, 1865. They moved to Woburn, Mass., and settled on the Fay Estate, later moving to Bath, Maine, and later to Lynn, Mass. He was born in Newsharon, Me., July 14, 1833 and died at Lynn, Mass., January 25, 1912. Child born to *Charles W. Reed and Helen Augusta* at Woburn, Mass.

i. *Harry Humphrey*, b. Jan. 25, 1867, d. September 4, 1933, Philadelphia, Pa.



Home of Thomas Farnham and home of Helen Augusta Farnham, Bath, Maine.

HARRY HUMPHREY READ (Helen Augusta, Margaret Helen, David, Lemuel, David, Thomas, Alexander, Myles) b. Woburn, Mass., Jan. 25, 1867, m. Fannie M. Richardson of Lynn, Mass. They had one child.

i. Nelson Harvey, b. Haverhill, Mass.

Harry Humphrey married for his second wife, Rosa Georgianna Tower of Pittsfield, Mass., daughter of Elishu C. Tower. They were married at Philadelphia, October 2, 1897. Georgianna Tower was born Worthington, Mass., July 20, 1866, died January 13, 1920, New York City. She is buried at Mt. Olivet Cemetery, Long Island. He d. in Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 5, 1933, buried in Stillman Valley, Ill.

Children:

i. *Myles Weir Read*, b. July 20, 1898, Norwood, New Jersey, d.----------

ii. *Thomas Carpenter Read*, b. July 16, 1901, Philadelphia, Pa., d.----------

iii. *Winter Standish Read*, b. November 12, 1902, New York City, New York, d.----------

1. *MYLES WEIR READ* (Harry Humphrey, Helen Augusta, Margaret Helen, David, Lemuel, David, Thomas, Alexander, Myles) b. July 20, 1898, Norwood, New Jersey, m. Gerda Lichtblau, b. September 13, 1897, d._____

They had:

1. *Georgiana Sarah Read,* b. July 9, 1923, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y. m. Richard Ware Batten, Jr., Nov. 12, 1943 at Zion Episcopal Church, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., he was b. March 28, 1921, d. _____

Their children:

i. Richard Ware Batten, III, b. April 3, 1947, Philadelphia, Pa.

2047381

ii. Priscilla Ann Batten, b. March 15, 1950, Glencove, Long Island, N. Y.

iii. Margo Tower Batten, b. April 10, 1953, New York, N. Y.

2. *Priscilla Ann Read,* b. February 28, 1926, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., m. Maitland Joseph Peak, Feb. 25, 1950 Las Vegas, Nevada, he was b. December 29, 1917, d. _____

Their children:

i. Linda Dianne Peak, b. August 12, 1951, Santa Monica, Calif. _____

ii. Maitland Joseph Peak, b. March 2, 1954, Santa Monica, Calif. _____

iii. Susan Ann Peak b. August 29, 1957, Santa Monica, Calif.

3. *Philip Standish Read,* b. June 22, 1927, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

11. *THOMAS CARPENTER READ* (Harry Humphrey, Helen Augusta, Margaret Helen, David, Lemuel, David, Thomas, Alexander, Myles) b. July 16, 1901, Philadelphia, Pa., m. Helen Elizabeth Emerson, August 24, 1923, b. Augusta, Georgia, March 23, 1899, d. .....

.....

They had:

1. *Emerson Brackett Read,* b. August 9, 1925, Dobbs Ferry, New York, m. Doris Boyd, December 2, 1950, d.....

.....

Their children:

i. Anne Standish Read, b. July 4, 1951, Miami, Florida.

.....

ii. Elizabeth Emerson Read, b. February 16, 1953, Miami, Florida. .....

.....

iii. Susan Lee Read, b. July 26, 1957, Miami, Florida. .....

.....

iv. Emerson Brackett Read, Jr., b. August 25, 1958, Miami, Florida. .....

.....

2. *Thomas Lee Read,* b. May 10, 1930, Dobbs Ferry New York, m. Anne Pleasants Dosher, July 26, 1952, Wilmington, N. C., d.....

.....

Their children:

i. Anne Pleasants Read, b. July 4, 1954, Argentia Naval Hospital, Newfoundland. .....

.....

ii. Helen Emerson Read, b. August 12, 1955, Charleston, S. C.....

.....

iii. Thomas Lee Read, Jr., b. August 5, 1958, Charleston, S. C.....

.....

III. WINTER STANDISH READ (Harry Humphrey, Helen Augusta, Margaret Helen, David, Lemuel, David, Thomas, Alexander, Myles) b. November 12, 1902, New York City, New York, m. April 22, 1927, Genevieve Gannon, b. Glen Ridge, New Jersey, November 12, 1906, d.----------

Their children:

1. *Patricia M. Read,* b. New York City, New York, March 24, 1928, m. Lionel Roy Carpenter, b. June 26, 1927, Montclair, New Jersey, d.----------

They had:

i. Kenneth Roy Carpenter, b. July 14, 1947, New York City, New York,----------

---

---

ii. Douglas Read Carpenter, b. August 23, 1949, Hartford, Conn. ----------

---

---

iii. Keith Standish Carpenter, b. October 4, 1950, Hartford, Conn., ----------

---

---

iv. Matthew Lionel Carpenter b. October 10, 1955, Hartford, Conn. ----------

---

---

v. Carol Ann Carpenter b. September 13, 1958, Exter, N. H.

OK -

Corrections

Page 17

Children of David Standish

ii. Olive, b. May 29, 1748, m. Nov. 24, 1768, Stockbridge Josselyn, Son of Deacon Thomas Josselyn.
Stockbridge Josselyn, b. March 29, 1741, d. May 10, 1817, age 76 yrs.

v. Priscilla, b. April 24, 1756, m. Dec. 17, 1787, Seth Josselyn, of Hanover, Mass.

x. Polly (Mary), b. May 16, 1771.

Reference to above: Records of the Births, Marriages and Deaths, Hanover, Mass. Rockland, Mass., 1898, pages 46, 205 & 117.

Reference to Polly Standish: The Mayflower Descendant; Boston, 1919, Vol. 21, p. 72.

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